THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,535. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, Fort, Bombay.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Clipper French Ship GISCOURS, Captain LAINE, of 512 Tons register, has excellent accommodation for first Passengers. For particulars, apply to Messrs. DINSHAW ARDASSER & Co., No. 2, Bell Lane.

DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.,
Bombay, 9th March 1863. Agents for Captain LAINE.

FOR HAVRE.

WITH QUICK DESPATCH.—The Barque HADDINGTON, of 1460 Tons, Captain GEORGE BROWNE. For Freight and Passage, apply to

G. A. GRAINGER,
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England. Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 18th March, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship OTTAWA, (1,260 Tons and 250 H. P.) Captain G. C. SPARKES, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 29th March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

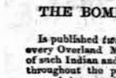
Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 26th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 18th March 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday, the 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on this Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT.

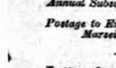


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A.M., precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

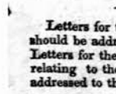
FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 20th March 1863.

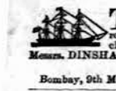
FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 21st March 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparak walla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 21st March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

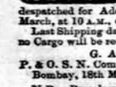
THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 167 Tons, Register, Captain ALLEN, will be despatched to Surat on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 A.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.
Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

FOR VERAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Wanted.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

WANTED—A SCHOOL-MASTER to undertake the charge of a Christian School out of Bombay, for the Children of Europeans employed on Railway Works.

Apply to the Rev. C. D. DU PONT, Secretary S. P. G. within a fortnight from the date of this Advertisement.
Bombay, 18th March 1863.

WANTED FOR THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.—A CANARESE and MARATHI TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Four Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 135, 160, 190, and 225, respectively, per mensem; and

Two Assistant Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 80 and 100, respectively, per mensem.

An examination for the abovementioned appointments will be held on the 7th of April next, when the Candidates will be selected according to merit.

Certificates of character and qualifications must be deposited with the undersigned on or before the 1st April.

F. FLYNN,
Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court.
High Court House, Fort Translator's Office,
28th February 1863.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 31st June 1862.

Notices.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship *Berbice*, Captain JOHN WYLLIE, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain WYLLIE will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Agents for Captain Wyllie.
Bombay, 21st March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *King of Italy*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Marshall will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.
Agents for Ship *King of Italy*.
Bombay, 14th March 1863.

CAPTAIN CHAS. EVANS, of the Ship *Rhea Sylvia*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.
Bombay, 20th March 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, (Limited) will be held at the Offices of the Company on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, when the following propositions will be submitted to the Meeting.

1. That this Meeting approves of the terms of the agreement which has been entered into with Government for the reclamation of land from the Sea in the Harbour of Bombay, and the Directors are hereby empowered to carry the same into effect in such manner as to them may seem proper, and for that purpose to surrender or otherwise make over to the Government all or any portion of the Elphinstone Bunder.

2. That the following be added to the Regulations contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.

"The Directors shall be at liberty from time to time to sell or lease upon such terms as to them may seem proper any portions of the land for the time being belonging to the Company, and any buildings, premises, or other property of the Company."

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers
Bombay, 19th March 1863.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collum *v.* Viveash.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

To-wit, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given, that SETT GOPALDASS MATHOWDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed with Mr. FRAMJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the Messuage, Tenements or Dwelling Houses, standing on the said Land, situate in Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector under No. 78, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 125, and which said premises are now in the occupation of WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq., and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abeeb Ebrahim, on or towards the South by the property of the said Sett Gopaldass Mathowdass, on or towards the East by the old public Road, and on or towards the West by the Napean Road. All persons having any claim thereon, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, upon the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. CHARLES EDWIN STANGER LEATHES, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his office, No. 9, Apollo Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated, this 20th day of March 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bomay, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by an Instrument in writing in the Goojeratee language, bearing date the 28th day of February 1863, Mr. SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, Mr. JEJEEBHOY DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, JEHBAREE and her husband Mr. SORABJEE RUTTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, the Administrators and Administratrix and next-of-kin of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, have for the considerations therein mentioned, released, assigned, and made over to their Co-administrator and Co-next-of-kin, Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, all their respective Rights, Shares, and Interests, in and to the whole of the personal or movable Estate, Property, Debts, and Effects, of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, as still remains undivided. Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA taking upon himself the payments and discharge of all debts and liabilities due by or from the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or his Estate.

All persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or who hold any property forming part of his personal Estate, are requested to pay their debts and deliver such property to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who alone can give a legal receipt or discharge for the same, and those who have any claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send their accounts and claims for adjustment and payment to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who will pay and discharge the same.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Administrators and Administratrix.
Bombay, 10th March 1863.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1863.

BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

Second Night of the NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE of the
SWISS WARBLERS.

DAVE CARSON will appear for the second time in a new and laughable Song and Lecture introducing his celebrated

STUMP SPEECH
With Local allusions entitled—
"Am I right," or any other Man?

New Songs, Solos, Choruses, Jokes, &c.

The following carefully selected Programme will be presented:—

PART 1ST.

Introduction, Minstrels Quick step.....S. F. Minstrels.
Opening Chorus, come let us sing (Music from Verdis Trovatore).....Minstrels.
We're coming sister Mary.....T. P. Brower.
Come back Peter Gray.....Dave Carson.
Gone are the days.....J. O. Pierce.
Poor Mary Jane .....Dave Carson.
Twinkling Stars are laughing love.....H. C. Campbell.

Finale to part 1st.
"HUM JATA" CHARLESTON BY DAVE CARSON.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

PART 2ND.

Song and Dance.....Signora Don.
Aunty Smith.....Dave Carson.
Solo concertina (Petites Fantaisen Reconstruse).....J. O. Pierce.
Favorite ballad.....H. C. Campbell.

SONG WITH STUMP SPEECH
"Am I right" or any other Man?
DAVE CARSON

Grand Fantasia for Rock Harmonicon. We're all nodding.....J. O. Pierce.

The evening's Entertainment to conclude with the AMUSING BURLESQUE in Characteristic Costume entitled
THE SWISS WARBLERS.

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HERBERT & Co. offer to public notice the following Original Stereoscopic Slides, specially published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company under the sanction of the Royal Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Price per dozen.—Rs. 18 Cash.

Original Stereoscopic Slides.
Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, from a marble bust, by Noble, International Exhibition.
His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort from a marble bust by Noble, International Exhibition.
The Grand Nave, from the Eastern Dome, giving a complete view of the interior of the building from East to West.
The Grand Nave, from the Western Dome, ditto ditto, from West to East.
The Italian Court giving also a receding view of Gibson's celebrated "Tinted Venus."
The Italian Court, Groups of Statues. (First View.)
The Italian Court, Groups of Statues. (Second View.)
The North-East Gallery of Architectural designs.
The Roman Court, Groups of Statues. (First View.)
The Roman Court, Groups of Statues. (Second View)
The Glass Court. (Second View.)
(The above is a remarkably effective Stereoscopic View.)
The Grecian Court. (First View.)
The Foreign Picture Gallery. (First View), giving in the Photograph the copy of Vandyke's Charles 1st.
The English Picture Gallery.
The Foreign Picture Gallery. (Second View.)
The Prussian Court. (Two Views.)
The North-West Transept.
Machinery. (Fourth View.) Western Annexe.
Glass by Naylor and Co.
Engraved Glass, by Do.
Two exquisite Stereoscopic effects.
Works in Terra Cotta,
Austrian Court, (Seventh View.)

NATURALITY AND SCULPTURE.

The Roman Court. (First View.)
Venus, by Canova, from the Original Statue.
Paphine, Bust, by Marshall Wood.
The Fortune Teller, by Guaglini.
The Sybil (from the Roman Court.)
L'Augeli dell' Ariosto, Piliagni.
Venus (tinted in the original Sculpture.) By T. Gibson, R.A.
N.B.—This Sculpture has excited the same amount of interest as the oil painting of the "Christian Martyr" by Paul de la Roche.
La Pieta, by Antonio Cali.
A Girl reading, by Magni.
Nymph and Cupid, by Miller, exhibited by Her Majesty.
Modesty, by Corbellini.
The Sleep of Sorrow, the Dream of Joy, R. Monti.
Zephyr and Flora Dancing, Benzoni.
The Daughter of Sion, Salvini.
The Death of Marmion, Baily.
"He reared his broken sword on high, and shouted Victory."
The Orphan. E. Norchi.
Socrates. Pietro Magni.
Cock fighting. A. Pelloli.

HERBERT & Co. believe that the above collection comprises *most* of the best Stereoscopic Views of the Exhibition of 1862. The publishing of the Views is a monopoly of the London Stereoscopic Company, and although *upwards of one hundred and thirty Views have* been taken, many of them are eminently stupid and uninteresting.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPHS
OF THE
CARTE DE VISITE SIZE.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR, by Paul de la Roche. The above master-piece, which has caused the greatest sensation at the International Exhibition, has been photographed by an eminent artist with the permission of the owner. Plain Rs. 1-8, beautifully colored after the original, Rs. 2-8.

THE CRUCIFIXION, (after Albert Durer,) Plain Rs. 1-8.
CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS. Known as the Oxford painting. Colored Rs. 2-8.
THE HOLY FAMILY. (after Sir Joshua Reynolds). Colored Rs. 2-8.
BEATRICE AND DANTE. (after Ary Scheffer), Colored Rs. 2-8.
SUPPLIANT AT THE FOOT OF THE CROSS, (after Ary Scheffer). Plain Rs. 1-8; Colored Rs. 2-8
CHRIST ON THE CROSS, (after Vandyke), Colored Rs. 2-8.
"GO AND SIN NO MORE," (after Signol), Plain Rs. 1-8; Colored Rs. 2-8.
THE MOTHER OF JESUS WEEPING, (after Lazerges,) Plain Rs. 1-8; Colored Rs. 2-8.
CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS. (after Ary Scheffer), Plain Rs. 1-8; Colored Rs. 2-8.
THE ASCENSION, (after Rubens) Colored Rs. 2-8.
FLIGHT OF THE BLESSED, (after Signol) Colored Rs. 2-8.
BELLASARIO, (after Gerard) Colored Rs. 2-8.
THE DESHERONE, Colored Rs. 2-8.

HERBERT & Co. have also a large number of highly interesting Cartes de Visite size subjects exquisitely Colored Rs. 2-8 each.

ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE.

THE PRINCESS OF DENMARK.—A superb collection of Portraits of this distinguished young lady are to hand by the Steamer, both coloured and plain.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.
H. R. H. The late Prince Consort.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
H. R. H. The Princess Royal.
H. R. H. Princess Alice.
H. R. H. Prince Alfred.
H. R. H. Princess Helena.
H. R. H. Princess Louisa.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur.
H. R. H. Prince Leopold.
H. R. H. Princess Beatrice.

HERBERT & Co. can supply all the above Royal Portraits exquisitely colored by the first artist. Colored Rs. 30 per dozen.
HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

CARTES DE VISITE OF ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

HERBERT & Co. have received a rare and beautiful assortment of Colored Photographs, a few of which are enumerated. Price Colored Rs. 30 per dozen.

H. I. M. The Emperor of the French.
H. I. M. The Empress of the French.

There are five different Photographs of the Empress; one, in out-door costume; one attired for the drawing room; one arm-in-arm with the Emperor; and two in evening dress, all of them very beautiful.

Emperor and Empress of Russia.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Cambridge.
H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
The King and The Queen of Holland.
The Ex-King and Ex-Queen of Naples.

The exquisite Photograph of each beautiful lady is available in *four* different styles; one sitting, two standing, and one arm-in-arm with The Ex-King.

N. B.—The above were taken in Rome, July 1862.
The Grand Duchess of Baden, *just received.*
The Prince and the Princess Leiningen.
Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Dutchess St. Michael, and Princess Hohenzollern.
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse.
The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal.
The Duchess of Orleans.

A LIST OF STATUARY, VIEWS, &c.
FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
CARTE DE VISITE SIZE.
RECEIVED BY HERBERT & Co.

Sleep of Sorrow and Dream of Joy	Monti.
Venus	Gibson.
Reading Girl	Magni.
Venus	Nollekens.
Nymph and Cupid	Tinsed.
Children at Play	Manfredini.
Nymph of Diana	Albertine.
The Fortune Teller	Guglielmi.
Lady Godiva	Thinad.
A Bacchante	Barrata.
Caractacus	Foley.
La Peta	
Nymph and Cupid	Nollekens.
Ditto ditto	Muller.
Highland Mary	Brodie.
Finding of Moses	Spencer.
La Maiedomelle Staigani	Thompson.
Egeria	J. H. Foley.
Rebecca at the Well	Davis.
Britomartis	E. Wyon.
Religion	A. Gatley.
Socrates	Magni.
Venus	Canova.
First Footsteps	Magni.
Daphne	M. Wood.
Go to Sleep	Durham.
Puck	Miss Hosmer.
Boy with Birds' Nest	
Eve before the Fall	Pietro Dal Negro.
Venus Rising from the Sea	Frnikin.
La Bagnante	Tantardini.
Cupid Captive	Calder Marshall.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

REGISTERED VICTORIA PATTERN, CONCAVE GLASS INSULATORS FOR PIANOFORTES.

The above beautifully constructed and novel Insulating Resonator is strongly recommended and adopted by all the leading Pianists of Europe; it answers the two-fold purpose of insulating the instrument from the non-conducting medium of the floor on which it is generally placed, and of preserving the Piano from the effects of damp.

Experience in its use has proved the advantage gained with regard to improved tone, and the injuries which are so constantly resulting to the Piano from the effects of the absorbent nature of the carpet or mat on which it stands, are effectually obviated.

The Insulators are of the richest quality of glass, and each single one has been tested to *bear double the weight of a Grand Pianoforte.*

Price of the Royal Victoria Glass Insulating Resonator.—The set of Four in Transparent Crystal, in rich light Amber Colour, in pure Opal (milk white) or in other colours, Rs. 12, cash.

SETS OF THREE IN THE SAME PROPORTION.

One of the first authorities in Europe has given it as his decided opinion that "The Royal Victoria Insulator is the only perfect invention of its kind; and in it are happily combined elegance of design, strength, and excellence of workmanship, with *practical and acknowledged utility.* It has deservedly met with the success that has attended its invention."

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

Continued.

THE PRINCESS FLUTINAS.

HERBERT & Co., have just landed a splendid assortment of new FLUTINAS finished in the highest style of Mosaic-work, the tones are very rich and in perfect tune. Each Instrument is fitted with a strong Mahogany Box lined and

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 23rd March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	90 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	39 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	95 prem.
Panee Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Rajhistoone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs4,800 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Cowla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
Loan 1835-36	98¾
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	108
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	117½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 249
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s.	6d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s.	6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s.	0d.
" (Seed)	£3 5s.	0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (20th March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 492
New Dhollera, (to arrive)	" 455 to 460
New Bhownuggra, (ready.)	" 460 to 465
New Oomrawuttee	" 422 to 425
Old Comptа	" 427 to 428
Old Dharwar Sawgunned	" 540 to 542
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 428 to 430
New Veravul	" 450 to 452
New Khandeish	" 420 to 421
New Fonatchee	" 450 to 452
New Acoteh	" 430 to 432
New Mangalore	" 450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,640.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	7-10 to 7-10-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	32 to 33
	37 to 38
Niger	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
"	3 do.	2s.	0d. do.
"	2 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
"	1 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
"	on demand		
On Scotland	do.	}	11½d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
3	Do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	Do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1	Do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
Sight	Do.	2s.	0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.	
Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rp.
"	3 Do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	On Demand	1s.	11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight		fs.	2·57 cts. "
"	3 Do.	"	2·54 "
"	On Demand	"	2·51 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland	do.	}	1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manage.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rp.
"	3 Do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	On Demand	1s.	11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight		fs.	2·57 cts. "
"	3 Do.	"	2·54 "
"	On Demand	"	2·51 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland	do.	}	1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORT FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
On Scotland	} On demand	1s.	11½d. do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 13th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....CALCUTTA. LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA and U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d.
"	4 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
"	3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	1 month's sight	2s.	
"	On demand		
On Scotland	}	1s.	11½d.
On Ireland			
Circular Notes		1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes everal Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for sale custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposit for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 3 ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ..... ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ..... ditto ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ..... ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays	10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.
ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 20	Broughton Hall	Tate	Liverpool 1 Dec.
21	Maria Somes	McLean	Cardiff 21 Sept.
	Columbian (s)	Skottowe	Hongkong 1, Singapore 8, Penang 10, & Galle 17 Mar.
22	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 21 March.
	Elphinstone (s)	Lowe	Surat 21 March.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 21	Bosphorus	Murphy	Liverpool.
	City of Delhi	Muir	Liverpool.
	Natolia	Butler	Liverpool.
	Lone Star	Dizar	Moulmein.
22	Bussora Merchant	Richard	Coorla Mooria
	Tasmania	Atteridge	Liverpool.
	Nasree	Box	Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Columbian*, from Hongkong, &c.—Mr. Allers; Mr. Bannerman; Mr. and Mrs. McClelland; Mr. Gluer; Mr. H. Dollen; Mr. A. Tuls, and six natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—General C. Lucas; Captain Holberton; Colonel and Mrs. Hall; Mr. A. Guerin, and one hundred and ninety-eight natives.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Eighty-Seven natives.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Maletus*, for Liverpool.
B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Galle.
Ship *Bucephalus*.—Cargo, ballast.
From Cardiff.
Ship *Rehea Sylvia*.—480 tons Coals, 12,562 packages iron.
From Stockholm.
Ship *Trio*.—20 Spars, 1 boat, 20,280 packages iron.
From Kurrachee.
Ship *Rebeca Shepherd*.—544 bales Cotton, 350 bags Seed, 6 cases Brand, 65 casks Paint, 6,675 packages Iron, 312 bags Bajyree.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 21ST MARCH 1863.
For London.
Hornet.—66 bags Gingelly Seed, 99 cwt., 34 bags Linseed, 50 cwt., Cooverjee Jaitha; 125 bundles Hemp, 102 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.
Salamanca.—39 cases Sundries, Robert, T. Crossley.
Queen of the Sea.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Combier, Sons and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 Nursey Samjee.
Melitus.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Govurdhun Vussunjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jadowjee Ragowjee; 280 bales Cotton, 980 cwt., D. J. Lisboa; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Roychund Sakurchund; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Muncoo Jewraz.
City of Agra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Brown, Clough and Co.; 433 bundles Surasee Seed, 216½ cwt., Rowchund Amooluck; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Hurry Bhanjee; 7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., Bhicoo Sazba.
Wasp.—27 bales Cotton, 94½ cwt., Mahomedally Sheriffally.
Lillies.—450 bags Linseed, 675 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.
Almora.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Nanabhoy Bomanjee.
Herald.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoor Assaria; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Bhimjee Curpall; 275 bales Cotton, 962½ cwt., Ruttonjee Koopjee.
Magnolia.—104 bales Cotton, 364 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsey; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Manockjee Bhimjee; 37 bales Cotton, 129½ cwt., Heerjee Khimjee.
Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Luckoomull Mondass; 66 bales Cotton, 231 cwt., Assaria Sewjee; 50 bales Cotton, 206½ cwt., Dyal Bhimjee; 85 bales Wool, 255 cwt., Seedick Hajee Woosman.
Victoria.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 200 cwt., Edward, Bates and Co.
Dawn of Hope.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Sewjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., J. N. Wadia Sons Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Odha Nanjee.
Zambia.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sudasew Goculnath; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Sewjee Sazpall.
Grey Hound.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Nensey and Co.
Concordia.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Ferdandjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Promchund Roychund.
Arundel.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Treecumjee Veeljee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Atlantic.—160 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pragjee Damodur.
Mornington.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt, W. Nicol and Co.
King of Algeria.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jaitha Sewjee.
Morina.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt, Megjee Rowjee.
For Havre.
Haddington.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Runchore Megjee.
Recours.—72 bags Coffee, 106 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., Ewart, Latham and Co.; 210 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., 122 bags Coffee, 177½ cwt., J. Sigfried and Co.
For Saint Thomas.
Bosphorus.—200 bales Wool, 650 cwt., Lyon, Brothers and Co.; 260 bales Wool, 812½ cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee and Co.
Witch of the Wane.—2,000 bags Linseed, 8,000 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson	Bombay.
*946	Aucland, (paddle)	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Carew	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop)	
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Persian Gulf.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selby	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trolope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	Bombay.
*1022	Dalhousie, (screw)	Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop)	Bombay.
*325	Euphrates	Bombay.
*405	Falkland, 11 (corvette)	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 15 (paddle)	Calcutta.
99	Georgiana, 3 (tender)	

Owing to the great distance at which Major Keatinge, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Kattywar, Captain Blair, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, and Private McDougall, 44 Foot, were serving from Army Head Quarters, and the inconvenience to the service that would have occurred in bringing them to Poona, Sir William Mansfield was unable to have the gratification of presenting in person the Victoria Crosses to these gallant Soldiers, the duty was therefore delegated in the case of Major Keatinge, to Brigadier John Liddell, C.B., Major Keat'nge, having happened to pass through Bombay when Sir William Mansfield was on tour; in that of Captain Blair, to Major General Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., and in that of Private McDougall, to Brigadier Frank Adams, C.B.; these Officers were instructed to carry out, in the manner best adopted to evince Her Majesty's sense of the noble daring displayed by these soldiers before the enemy, and to testify Her Majesty's wish that a distinction, in which the Officer or Private may equally share, might be highly prized and eagerly sought after by all, of whatever rank or degree in Her Majesty's Naval and Military services.

The Commander-in-Chief has had the pleasure of receiving from Major General Strautenzee and Brigadiers Liddell and Adams a report of the Victoria Crosses having been duly presented on the dates specified.

To Major Keatinge, on the 13th January 1863, at a parade of all the Troops composing the Bombay Garrison, and in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, and a large concourse of spectators.

To Captain Blair, on the 5th February 1863, in the presence of the Troops serving at Rajcote, and a number of spectators.

To Private McDougall, on the 2nd September 1862, at a Brigade parade of the whole of the Troops, composing the Belgaum Brigade, and in the presence of a number of ladies, gentlemen, Native Chiefs, and the respectable portion of the inhabitants of the Town and Camp of Belgaum.

On these occasions the instructions of Her Most Gracious Majesty as above referred to, were strictly carried out.

Corporal George Green, of

her. The first wave carried away the mainmast. All those who were clinging to it for safety were washed into the sea, and perished.

As soon as she struck the boats were launched, but one of them filled and went down, with eighty on board both officers and men.

Commodore Burnett refused, after frequent entreaties, to go into the boats, and died at the post of duty. Seventy were, in all, saved in boats.

Commodore Burnett was standing on the poop, with a number of officers, when a heavy wave swept all into the sea, and perished. Though in full view of Pilot Station, no assistance was rendered, and a number of seamen, collected about the bows, were one by one washed away. The coasting steamer *Wonga* came up in time to save several, and then went to Onehaaga, where the *Harrier* lay at anchor; she at once steamed to the scene of disaster, and took the survivors on board. Sir Henry Barkly's son was amongst the saved. The others saved are—Lieutenants Hill and Tonge, Paymaster Amplett, midshipman Hunt; fifty-three seamen seven boys, two marines, boatswain, and capenter Total seventy. Lost—Commodore Burnett, Commander Burnett, Commander Burton, Lieutenants Budge, Jekyl, and Hill; Chaplain Haylewood; Master Strong; Engineers Stephens, Vickery, Miller, Adamson, Adams, and Gessage; Surgeon Clarkson; Paymasters Gilham and Johnston; Midshipmen Fielding, Mallack, Broughton, and Verner; three petty officers, ninety-five seamen, twenty-six boys, and forty-five marines, Total, 193.

THE Chiefs of Koorwai, Patari, and Kilchipore, in Central India, have abolished transit duties on Cotton within their respective estates.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

PONDICHERRY, 19th *March*, 2-52 A.M.
Steamer *Arracan* anchored from Galle.

GALLE, 19th *March* 10 A.M.
Steamer *Norna* anchored from Bombay.

PONDICHERRY, 19th *March* 8-30 P.M.
H. M. steamer *Arracan* sailed for Madras.

COLOMBO, 19th *March* 7-20 P.M.
Steamer *Tilly* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, 20th *March* 8 A.M.
Steamer *Arracan* anchored from Pondicherry.

MADRAS, 18th *March* 1-25 P.M.
Steamer *Arracan* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 20th *March* 5-40 A.M.
H. J. M. French steamer *Japan* anchored from Suez.

CALICUT MALABAR, 20th *March* 6-50 P.M.
H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel* sailed for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Government Paper Four per Cent., par four annas discount.

Five per Cent., nine Rupees and quarter premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., eighteen Rupees and half to three-quarters premium.

Exchange on London, first-class credits, nominal.

Freights to London, dead weight, fifty-five to sixty-shillings.

Jute, ninety shillings.

Seeds, ninety-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch, eight rupees ten annas to twelve annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees four annas to annas six per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eleven annas six pie.

Forties, twelve annas six pie per morah.

Market for piece goods, still tending upwards.

Market for Twist strong market.

NEWS-LETTER.

BELGAUM, 18th *March* 1863.

THE appointment of Captain Thomas as the Superintendent of Police at Belgaum has given great satisfaction to the public here, as an omen that the much neglected Police of this place will be a thorough reform so as to be effective and efficient for the good of the public. Captain Thomas is well known in the Southern Mahratta country as an excellent Police officer, and his activity, energy and perseverance during the threatened mutinies in Belgaum and Dharwar are still fresh in the minds of the public. I need not point out what kind, intelligent subordinate executive officers he should have, or there should be, in order to carry out his duties to perfection and satisfaction, and he will soon find out the qualities of the Policemen,—a more stupid and indolent men I have never known to exist in such an important service.

The weather has become very warm here, and it is now cloudy and threatening to rain. I am sorry to say the public particularly the poor class suffer severely on account of the enormous price which has arisen for provisions, it is high time that Government should adopt some plan to prevent the impositions of the dealers and tradesmen, the price of the grain and gram is double of what they were a few years ago selling for and so are all the other necessaries of life. We have a capital and first-rate Collector now in the person of Mr. Goldfinch who can do justice if the public would bring to his notice the present state and rise of the market. There was a very good monsoon and most favorable crop reaped the past year, and I don't know why the prices for grain, gram and other growths should be risen at least to such extent. Our indefatigable vice President Dr. Glass, of the Municipal Commission, conjointly with our worthy Deputy Collector, is endeavouring to remedy the evils and I hope that the authorities will support them both in their praiseworthy execution for the sake of the poor class of people that suffer much.

Major Burrows, the Assistant Quarter Master General, has been transferred to Sind, and Capt. Holland the Deputy Assistant appointed to his place here. The former has been always very kind and obliging public officer and he will be lost here much, he has been always the life and projector of all kinds of sports amongst the officers, and was a very favorite brother officer. In Major Etheridge Belgaum has lost also a very valuable and kind officer in his removal to Poona, but it is expected that he will soon get a Political appoint in the Southern Mahratta Country for which his experience and knowledge of the affairs for many years here is well fitted and Government will make a good selection. Major M. F. Gordon, the late Enam Commissioner, another most valuable public servant of Government, is now in England and is expected to return soon. Mr. Tapp, the Acting Collector of Sholapore, starts immediately. I presume you have heard that Major General Green succeeds General Farrel. Mr. Havelock the Chief Political Officer of the Southern Maratha Country is about to proceed to England.

LOCAL.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE UNION.—A public meeting of the Temperance Union will be held in the American Chapel this evening at seven o'clock.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 20th March 1863.

BROACH.—Fine S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair S.E., calm
KOLAPORE.—Partial clouds, N.E. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair; S.E. cool.
GOA.—Hot light variable.
SURAT.—Morning and night cool, Sultry day.

At 9 hours of the 21st March.

BROACH.—Fine S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair; Southerly calm.
GOA.—Hot and partially clouded, wind light from East. Rain, thunder and lightning last night.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, N.E. cool.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, light N.E.
SURAT.—Morning and night cool, hot.

BOMBAY CITY MISSION.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay City Mission was held at the Free Church on the Esplanade, on Friday afternoon last.

Major J. T. Annesley in the Chair, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mitchel and Fraser and the Rev. Messrs. Colvin and Bowen and a number of visitors interested in the Mission, were present.

The Meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. G. Bowen.

The Report for the last year was then read by the Secretary, N. Spencer, Esq.

This report contains an epitome of the labors of the two Scripture readers of the Mission Messrs. Lindsay and Zincke, whose services, it says, have been distinguished during the past twelve months, by the same zeal as in former years, and have been attended with many happy results to those for whose especial welfare the Mission laboured. It was to be regretted, however, that the Agency employed was indadequate to its wants, and that there was ample work in Bombay alone for more agents than the Mission was able to employ. With a view to extending their labours, the Secretary, by desire of the Committee, had submitted a proposal to the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway who were deeply interested in it, on account of their servants, offering themselves to contribute a subscription of fifty rupees monthly, if the company would subscribe a similar amount. It was to be regretted that the answers from the Secretary of the Company was to the effect that they were unable to accede to the proposition. Extracts were then read from the journal of Mr. Lindsay, which gave an interesting account of the general routine of the visits which were made to the Soldiers and Sailors quarters in the barracks and home, the hospitals, and private Meetings, which latter were got up, for the religious and moral instruction of those in whose welfare the Mission was engaged. The Mission had also aimed at enlisting the assistance of other christians, whose aid had contributed to advance the objects, which the Committee studied, for the advantage of those in whose behalf they laboured. The accounts for the last year commenced with a balance of Rs. 27-0-3 and the subscriptions during the year, made up a total of Rs. 1,623, against an expenditure which left a balance to commence with, on the 1st January 1863, of Rs. 254.

Dr. Wilson then proposed "that the Report just read, be adopted, printed and circulated," and "that the following gentlemen be appointed office-bearers, for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number":—

COMMITTEE.—G. Steel, Esq.; Major J. T. Annesley; D. J. Kennelly, Esq.; Rev. R. F. Colvin; Rev. D. M. Mitchell; A. Johnston, Esq.; Rev. G. Bowen; Rev. W. Middleton; Rev. D. Williamson.

Treasurer.—W. T. Stevens, Esq.

Secretary.—N. Spencer, Esq.

Dr. Wilson in bringing forward the above proprosition, addressed the meeting, describing the position of the mission, and the necessity there was on the part of its supporters to exert themselves to meet those requirements which were so much felt, and particularly in the midst of a large and greatly increasing population.

Mr. Hornsby seconded the proposition in a few words, which was carried *nem con.*

Messrs. Lindsay and Zincke then addressed the meeting detailing various circumstances connected with their labours, in visiting and tract distributing among the objects of the solicitude of the institution, the particulars of which were received by the meeting as most satisfactory signs that the requirements of the mission were zealously carried out, as far as its limited means allowed.

The meeting then broke up.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—21ST MARCH 1863.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSAL TO DO DUTY.—Edgar Parker, seaman on board the British Ship *Rhea Sylvia*, was charged with wilful disobedience of the lawful command of Charles Evans, Master of the said ship.

The prosecutor stated that the defendant was an articled seaman and shipped as Steward. On the 10th of March, he refused to do duty and was disrated for the offence, since which time, and while at sea he has done no duty. The witness stated in cross-examination that he did want him to do ordinarys Seamen's duty in the mates watch.

George Davis, the mate of the vessel, stated that the defendant was disrated for telling falsehoods and for not doing his duty. He would not do duty as an ordinary seaman and had done none since Monday week. He did say to defendant "Turn to Parker and clean those buckets."

The defendant said that as he was lighting his cigar on the forecastle the Captain said "why are you so much on the forecastle, Steward?" He replied he was not in the forecastle. The Captain then said, "how dare you tell me such a barefaced lie, you scoundrel. If I catch you in the forecastle any more, I will turn you out of the cabin." The chief mate had asked him two or three times if he was going to turn to and defendant told him, he knew nothing of a seaman's duty.

The Magistrate awarded the defendant to forfeit two days pay for each day's refusal of duty.

DITTO.—Mohomed Cassum, a lascar, on board the *Coringa*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful command of Mr. Frederick Blackmore, Master of the above named vessel.

Mr. Frederick Blackmore stated that prisoner had signed Articles for a period not exceeding four months. The ship arrived in the morning at Bombay. By the Articles he was to be discharged on his return to Bombay. He has been five weeks on board yesterday afternoon. The prisoner and rest of the crew were to be paid and discharged this day (Saturday).

The Magistrate awarded the prisoner to forfeit two days pay.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Natha Rychund was charged with stealing one silver waist chain and three gold finger rings of the value of forty-five rupees the property of Munsook Wittul.

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appeared that he is the neighbour of the prisoner, on that Friday being a holiday, they agreed to go together to a temple and enjoy themselves. When they arrived at their destination which was situated among the rocks at Maha Luxmee, they commenced eating, drinking and smoking, where he eventually became insensible and was conveyed in a happy state of unconsciousness to his spouse, who discovered the loss her husband had sustained, which consisted of a silver waist and three gold finger rings. The prisoner had at first denied the theft but afterwards confessed that he had taken the waist chain in lieu of ten rupees which the prosecutor owed him, and produced the waist chain, upon which he was given into custody. The rings are still missing.

The prisoner who represented that he had received the things in pledge was remanded on bail until Saturday week.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Fourth Day, Saturday, 21st March 1863.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. LEVI L. FISH,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Pritchard; W. Brown; W. Mayhood; H. Avron; T. Wood; J. McAlister; P. Grant; D. A. McCormick; S. C. Woods; T. Forrest; and W. Newton.

DRUNKENNESS OF A RAILWAY ENGINE DRIVER.—George Henry-Cowell, No. 8 of the calendar, was arraigned at the bar on an indictment for being in a state of intoxication while actually employed as an engine driver on the G. I. P. Railway. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Scoble conducted the prosecution on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

Mr. Scoble, in opening the case to the Jury stated the charge, and said that the facts were very short, and the investigation would not occupy much time. It was not the intention of the learned counsel to call all the witnesses sent by the Manager of Poona, but only those that were necessary to prove the charge. The facts were these. On the 16th January last, a special train had been engaged to convey H. M.'s 95th Regiment from Poona to Bombay. Prisoner was employed as the engine driver of the train which was to be ready at 7 P.M. Prisoner was on duty at the time, and, it appears, he entered into conversation with some men of the 95th Regiment, and his demeanour led the latter to report to the railway officials that he was intoxicated. The learned counsel said he would prove by the evidence of those who saw him that night that the prisoner was very drunk and incapable of performing his duty; and if the Jury were satisfied upon that evidence they would return a verdict of guilty. Mr. Scoble, however, thought it proper to tell the Jury that the prisoner had hitherto borne a very good character, but that they had nothing to do with this circumstance in deliberating upon their verdict; it was a point for the consideration of the Judge in awarding punishment. The Railway Act required that the Jury in dealing with such cases should be satisfied that the duty cast upon the prisoner shall be such that the omission of it or the negligent performance of it would endanger life. Here the prisoner's duty was that of an engine driver, and it was apparent what the consequences would be if he was drunk while in charge of a train.

John Barrow deposed, that he was Station Master at Poona. On the evening of the 16th January last, prisoner was at the station in charge of a special train engaged to convey H. M.'s 95th Regiment from Poona to Bombay. In consequence of a report made to witness, he saw the prisoner in the booking-office between half-past six and seven o'clock. The train was to leave Poona at eight o'clock. It was necessary for the prisoner to be ready with the engine at least half an hour before the time for starting. Prisoner was drunk at the time. At about quarter past-seven, witness again saw prisoner on the platform; prisoner was not then sober. He again saw him on his engine at the platform a little before eight. Prisoner was not even then sober. Witness asked prisoner to remove his engine or to get himself out of it. Prisoner refused to do so, and said he would not allow any body else to do it.

Cross-examined.—Witness refused to give prisoner a shunting order. Mr. Gibbs, the Superintendent, has the authority to give orders for a special train. Witness did not consider prisoner capable of discharging his duty that night. The engine was not in its proper place.

To the Court.—Prisoner looked excited, his words did not come out as when he was sober, he spoke louder, and was inclined to be violent. This led witness to conclude that prisoner was drunk.

E. W. Hart, District Traffic Superintendent in the employ of the Company, said he saw prisoner at the Poona station on the evening in question at a quarter to seven. Prisoner put his hand on witness' shoulder while passing the platform, and was about to say something but witness walked off saying he would not have any conversation. Prisoner was staggering and was apparently drunk. Witness again saw prisoner at a quarter-past seven; the latter had a bottle in his hand and was about to draw the cork, when he put it back into his pocket on seeing the witness. Witness intimated to prisoner what he had been doing and told him not to go on the engine. Prisoner begged to be excused saying he had a wife and children, and then went up to the engine. Witness went up with six sepoys to the engine and requested him to come off it, but he declined and became violent and threatened to assault. Eventually prisoner was removed from the engine by some men of the 95th Regiment. Witness had not the slightest doubt that prisoner was drunk.

Cross-examined.—Witness was taken from the engine to the luggage platform and given in custody of the police. The prisoner has borne a very good character, and there was no better or more sober man than him on the railway.

Keshow Dinker, a signaller in the employ of the Company, said that on the night in question he saw the prisoner in the telegraph office at a quarter to nine o'clock. Prisoner came with a message to be forwarded to Mr. Glover at Lanowlee. Prisoner smelt of liquor, and appeared to be under the influence of drink.

Cross-examined.—Witness was a Bramin, and as such was not a good judge of brandy.

John Moffatt, a guard in the employ of the Company, said that on the night in question while he was leaving for Khandalla, he saw the prisoner on the platform. Prisoner did not appear to be very drunk but perfectly sober. He appeared to be excited and smelt of liquor.

Manockjee Shapoorjee, loading inspector at the Poona station, saw the prisoner that night at half-past seven o'clock in the booking-office. Prisoner appeared to be drinking. When he entered the room, he was staggering; he had a basket of rabbits in his hand which he was shewing to the men of the 95th Regiment, and they were laughing at him. The basket fell off his hand, and witness stooped to pick it up, prisoner also stooped, in doing which he fell upon witness. Witness saw prisoner again when he was on the engine. Mr. Hart told him to come off the engine, but he declined to come, and eventually he was removed by the men of the 95th Regiment.

Cross-examined.—People on the platform were chaffing and insulting him. They were laughing at him because he was drunk.

Vishnoo Succaram, goods clerk at the Poona station, saw the prisoner at seven o'clock that night at the station. Prisoner appeared to have been drinking; he smelt of liquor, and was not steady in walking.

The case for the prosecution having closed;

Mr. Barton, before addressing the Jury, took a technical objection that his Lordship had no jurisdiction to try the case, inasmuch as special jurisdiction was given to the Magistrates under the Railway Act to try such cases.

His Lordship, in overruling the objection, said that by the 37th Section of the Act, a distinction was made between the native and European officers of the Railway, and that as regards Europeans the jurisdiction of the Magistrate was limited to the trial of offences punishable by fines only, whereas the offence with which prisoner was charged, was punishable by fine as well as by imprisonment, and therefore it was not cognisable by Magistrates in the Mofussil.

Mr. Barton then addressed the Jury urging that upon the indictment it must be proved that the prisoner was drunk while actually engaged in the performance of his duty; but no such proof was offered. On the contrary proof was given the other way that prisoner was in an excited state, and this was construed by the witnesses into drunkenness. All the acts of the prisoner were not those of a drunken man, but rather of a man labouring under excitement caused by his having had an angry conversation about the rabbits with an officer of the 95th Regiment who went and made a report to the station master, Mr. Barrow, and he reported to Mr. Hart, and they all accused prisoner of being drunk, whereas prisoner being of an irritable disposition had become enraged for being chaffed and insulted without provocation. The learned counsel called witnesses to shew that prisoner was perfectly sober on the night in question, and that he was merely in an excited state.

R. H. Firth, foreman of the engine drivers, knew the accused, Cowell, since August 1859. There was never a more sober or a more industrious man on the railway. Prisoner is of an excitable and ill-tempered disposition.

Thomas Mathieson, an engine driver, saw the prisoner at nine o'clock on the night in question and found him to be perfectly sober.

S. Glover, Assistant Superintendent in the Locomotive Department, said he saw the prisoner at Lanowlee on the night in question at a quarter before twelve. Prisoner was then perfectly sober.

H. Robinson, a guard in the employ of the Company, saw the prisoner that night at a quarter-past seven and found him sober as usual. He saw him again at about eight o'clock; prisoner was then much excited. Prisoner had no appearance of drink about him.

R. Hayes, guard in the employ of the Company, saw the prisoner as a quarter-past seven that night. Prisoner was perfectly sober then. When prisoner was asked to come off his engine, he became very much excited; but he was quite sober.

J. Bentham, guard in the employ of the Company, saw the prisoner that night at half-past nine, and found him quite sober,

Ibrahim Ally, Muccadum in charge of the Poona engine shed, saw the prisoner that evening at half-past six. Prisoner brought his engine and then took it out to take in water. It was seven o'clock then. He next went to the goods shed and hooked the waggons to the engine. It was half-past seven then. Prisoner performed all these duties in the usual manner, and he was perfectly sober.

Mr. Scoble then replied to the evidence adduced for the defence stating that it did not materially alter the impression already produced by the evidence for the prosecution. The testimony of the last witness was quite untrustworthy, whereas the other witnesses spoke of having seen the prisoner after nine o'clock when he had sufficient time to recover from his state of inebriety.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence to the Jury, remarked that the prisoner had borne a very high character as a sober man and this was the only instance of inebriety alleged against him. The question for the Jury to consider upon the evidence was, whether the prisoner was so drunk as to be unfit for reasonably performing his duties between quarter past seven and eight o'clock on the night of the 16th January last. There was evidence of the man being in an excited state, but the question was whether that excitement had been provoked by his naturally irritable temper or by liquor; and if by the latter whether it rendered him unfit to discharge his duties.

After a very short consultation, the Foreman of the Jury rose and said the Jury found the prisoner not guilty. One of the Jurors, Mr. Avron, then stood up and informed His Lordship that his opinion was not asked, and that he disagreed in the verdict. At His Lordship's suggestions, the Jury then retired into their room to deliberate upon the verdict.

The Jury returned about fifteen minutes afterwards and expressed their wish to examine the fireman.

The fireman was accordingly called and deposed to having seen prisoner on the night in question at the station. From quarter past seven prisoner was engaged in getting the engine ready which work he performed as usual without the slightest hitch. Prisoner was sober all that time.

The Jury then returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

TO THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT., PUISNE JUSTICE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

MY LORD,—On behalf of the Grand Jury assembled, I have the honor to report for the information of your Lordship, that deputations have visited the Jail and House of Correction and found the state of both to be generally satisfactory. Regarding the former they have only to remark that the accommodation for untried prisoners is so insufficient that the unoccupied space in the hospital has, it is reported, been used for this purpose. The addition of one story to the building now set apart for untried prisoners would apparently provide ample accommodation. No complaints of sufficient importance to bring to the notice of your Lordship were made by the inmates of either establishment.

R. MCILWRAITH, *Foreman.*

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

9th February, 1863.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

Sheswunker Ramswamee Moodliar vs. The G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Westropp, with *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by *Messrs. Kelly and Hore*, for the plaintiff.

Mr. White, instructed by *Mr. Crawford*, for the defendants.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered the following judgment in the case.

The plaintiff in this suit claims from the defendants a balance of Rupees 10,222-2-2, (including interest at 9 per cent calculated down to the commencement of the suit) and further interest till payment, in respect of work done, materials supplied, and monies paid by the plaintiff as Traffic contractor on the Bhore Ghaut. The defendants have paid into Court Rs. 2,203, and as to the residue of the claim have pleaded, 1, the General issue, 2, payment, 3, that the monies claimed in the plaint became due by the defendants to the plaintiff under a certain agreement for the conveyance by the plaintiff, for the defendants of the Bombay Traffic of the Company over the Bhore Ghaut, by which it was agreed that the plaintiff should be liable to pay to the Company the value of all goods delivered to the plaintiff for carriage which should be lost or damaged while in the plaintiff's charge and should also be liable for certain fines for delay in conveying the goods over the Ghaut. 1st.—By which it was further agreed that the value of the goods so lost or damaged and the amount of the fines so incurred should be treated as a debt due from the plaintiff to the Company and be set off against any claim he might have against the Company under the agreement; they then pleaded and set off in respect of goods lost and damaged and in respect of fines incurred to a greater amount than the residue of the plaintiff's claim after deducting the sum paid into Court. The plaintiff in his replication, (accepting the money paid into Court in satisfaction of so much of his claim) as to the residue took issue on the defendant's pleas.

2. At the trial, which extended over more than two days, the case was admitted to turn on these principal points.—1st Whether on the whole of the facts proved the plaintiff was entitled to interest as claimed.—2ndly Whether the company were entitled to set off against the plaintiff's demand an item of "Rs. 163" claimed in their particulars of set off for *cotton burnt.*—3rdly Whether they were so entitled as to the further item of "Rs. 5,427" entered in their particulars of set off as the amount of *Heerjee Bimjee's claim for cotton not delivered.*

3. With regard to the first head of claim, viz. for interest, the question, whether the plaintiff is entitled to what he claims, depends on the nature of his contract and dealings with the Company. The commencement of the plaintiff's transaction with the Company was by a letter written to him by Mr. Cumming on behalf of the Company under date the 20th August 1860. In this letter Mr. Cumming brings to the plaintiff's notice "that the Company was prepared to enter into a contract for the daily supply of carts for the conveyance of their traffic over the Bhore Ghaut," and requests him, if desirous to undertake the contract, to forward his tender in writing without delay as possible." He then informs the plaintiff that "a deposit of Rupees three thousand (3000) will be required; of which Rs. 500 are to be paid on the contract being signed; the remaining Rs. 2,500 will be received by monthly deductions of Rs. 500 from bills due under the contract."

4. On the 3rd of October the plaintiff received from the offices of the Company a paper headed *conditions agreed upon as the basis of the contract.* This paper contains eleven (11) conditions; on the margin of the paper when produced in Court, were certain observations made by the plaintiff in black ink, assenting to several of the conditions, but suggesting modifications in others on some of these observations. Mr. Lowe, the then Acting Traffic Manager of the Company (during Mr. Cooper's absence in England) made notes (in red ink, to which the plaintiff, in one instance appended a further observation in reply, to the conditions contained in this paper (which were in fact the terms under which the plaintiff's work was done) the most material to the head of claim now under consideration are 7 and 8. By condition 7 as originally drawn it is provided that plaintiff is to be paid *monthly* for conveying the traffic over the Ghauts at certain specified rates. By condition 8 it is provided that there were no verbal conditions agreed to at the meeting inconsistent with those in the paper is the fact spoken to both by Mr. Cooper and Mr. Crawford the Company's Solicitor, that the only instructions sent by Mr. Cooper to Mr. Crawford for preparing the draft contract were the paper of conditions with the plaintiff, and Mr. Lowe's notes upon it, and a copy of the Company's contract with a former contractor acting on these instructions, it appeared from the draft contract produced, that Mr. Crawford had inserted in that draft Rs. 5,000, as the amount of the deposit, now where did he get this sum from? not from the copy contract with the previous contractor, for that required a deposit of 10,000, there were as both he Mr. Cooper agrees no *verbal* instructions, he could only have taken it then from the papers of conditions as originally drawn. That he must have considered that the plaintiff's objection to Mr. Lowe's red-ink proposal of Rs. 10,000 deposit had been all over by Mr. Cooper at the interview on the 16th of November. On the whole I can come to no other conclusion than this, that at that interview the conditions in the papers as altered by the plaintiff were adopted by both parties as the basis of the contract, except as to the deposit the amount of which was left unsettled.

5. On the 2nd of January 1862, plaintiff who had then been at work more than a month under the terms so agreed on, attended at Mr. Cooper's office by his appointment "to consider the conditions of the formal deed of contract." The draft contract having been produced the plaintiff refused to sign it, on the ground that it did not (as it certainly does not) agree with the conditions in the paper under which he had consented to work. "I did not agree" says the plaintiff "to have a formal agreement drawn: I was pressed to take it but I delivered, because it did not agree with the written conditions: nothing was agreed to, except what was written in the conditions." Mr. Cooper admits "the truth of this statement: the plaintiff says declined to execute the contract because the Company would not [illegible] all Ghaut [illegible] as soon as it was made and after having first compared it with Narroo Punt's pen and ink list or the entry in his own book. He had no business to sign it and he swore he never did sign it, without making this comparison, and finding that the counterfit invoice agreed with the pen and ink list and book in his keeping which were indeed prepared for the very purpose of checking it. Such was the course of business.

15. The point for enquiry is whether the Company at the trial gave satisfactory proof that these 271 bales of Heerjee Bhimjee's were delivered to the plaintiff for carriage down the Ghaut and lost, after such delivery, by his failure to deliver them at Campoolee or otherwise. Butler produced a rough pencil list dated the 17th March, which he swore, and, from the appearance of the list, very likely swore truly, was the original slip he had made out with Juggonath when the bales were unloaded, this slip contains an entry of the 271 bales. But no *pen and ink list* of Butler's for these 271 bales was produced according, indeed, to the evidence of Gunno Bappoojee, the Company's goods clerk at Khundala. Butler had made out no such list on the 17th, did not make it out till the day after when Gunno Bappoojee called his attention to the omission: Butler's evidence is precise to the point that without such pen and ink list from him these 271 bales could not in the regular course of business have gone down the Ghaut on the evening of the 17th, and he says nothing about making out, or being asked to make out such a list the next day or at any subsequent time. On the other hand Narroo Punt's pen and ink list for the 17th of March was produced and so was Govind Ballal's book: *neither of them contain any entry of these* 271 *bales*, and yet not a shadow of doubt was thrown on the accuracy or genuineness of either of these documents. Then we come to the Ghaut Invoices. It is admitted by the 2 native goods clerks of the Company at Khundalla that the Ghaut monies for the 17th of March were originally made out, without the insertion of these 271 bales: the whole set in triplicate was produced in Court, there was 1. the counterfeit in the Ghaut Invoice book avowedly altered by the subsequent insertion of the 271 bales. 2. There was the Invoice kept by the Company at Campoolee and signed by their Agent: *there is no mention of the* 271 bales in this. 3. There was the Invoice delivered to Framjee Dadabhoy then the plaintiff's agent at Campoolee, signed in proof of its correctness, by the Company's Gatekeeper at Campoolee and countersigned by the Station Master then: *there is no mention of the* 271 *bales in this.*

16. The counterfeit Ghaut Invoice kept in the Invoice book was produced, as altered, and it bore the admitted signature of Govind Ballal the plaintiff's agent at Khundalla. Its appearance was certainly somewhat suspicious; the number of bullocks remains unaltered, that number was "709," the correct number for the original total of bales in the invoice viz. "1418," 2 bales to each bullock, the proper quantity. Just at the bottom of the altered counterfeit are squeezed in the words *49 Heerjee Bhimjee* 271 the total is altered from "1418" to "1689," across the invoice are written the words *corrected copy sent.* The number of bullocks being left at "709" is a manifest inconsistency, to which the goods clerk of the Company under whose direction the alteration was made, says "his attention was not drawn at the time" one corrected copy was produced that retained by the company's agent at Campoolee but not signed by him and in this the number of bullocks is *altogether omitted*, "a circumstance" says the same witness "which also escaped my notice at the time" Framjee Dadabhoy, then the plaintiff's agent at Campoolee, but since and now in the service of the contractor who succeeded the plaintiff, a witness called by the Company and by no means friendly to the plaintiff swears positively that no corrected invoice was ever received by him at Campoolee containing an entry of these 271 bales.

17. The account given by the Company's Goods clerk at Khandalla of the alteration in the counterfeit is this: "Butler, on the 17th of March did not give me a pen and ink list of the 271 bales, the next day I saw the waggons empty (i. e. the waggons that had brought the 271 bales). I made enquiry. I asked Butler, he looked at his list (i. e. his pencil slip) and said they were unloaded the day before, he prepared a memo. in ink and brought it me." Now it is certainly remarkable that Butler in his evidence did not say a word about this a circumstance one would suppose, that, if it had occurred he must have remembered, the whole statement rests solely on the testimony of this single native witness, a native witness be it remembered still in the Company's employ and who has the strongest interest in making out that he at all events was not in fault for omitting these 271 bales from the invoice.

18. This witness (Gunnoo Bappoojee) and the assistant Goods clerk of the Company Witteo Gopall both declared, that the alteration in the counterfeit Ghaut invoice was made *before* Govind Ballal the plaintiff's Khandalla agent signed it and that his signature was not given till some days afterwards, Govind Ballal most positively denied that his signature was put to the invoice after the alteration, and in this denial he is materially supported by the proved course of business and by the production of Narroo Punt's list and his own book, in neither of which is there an entry of these 271 bales. He distinctly swore that, sitting as he did in the same office with the Company's goods clerks, it was always his habit to sign Ghaut Invoice immediately they were filled up, that he never delayed doing so for 2 or 3 days, above all that he never would have signed a Ghaut Invoice that did not correspond with Narroo Punt's list and his own book, especially where his attention must have been positively called to the want of correspondence between them by so marked an alteration as existed in this case.

19. There is another very material circumstance which greatly shakes any credit that might otherwise be attached to the testimony of the native goods clerks. If their story be true and they were acting honestly by their employers, how was it they did not cause immediate information of the circumstances to be given to the plaintiff and to the European officers of the Company in order that searching enquiries might instantly be made as to whether these 271 bales had ever been sent down the Ghaut on the 17th and whether they had or had *not* ever reached Campoolee? But what are the facts? the *European officers of the Company were unknown of the loss till some two months after the plaintiff's contract had terminated:* Butler says "It was about a couple of months before these bales were missed, Mr. Omesly who came up to inspect our books first spoke to me of the missing bales." The plaintiff, a very intelligent person and a most straightforward, candid and, in my judgment, truthful witness swears that no formal complaint or written of this claim of Heerjee Bhimjee's was given to him by any one on the part of the Company till he received Mr. Cooper's letter of the 16th August, nearly 5 months after he had ceased to work for the Company. Mr. Cooper himself admits this "no notice" he says "was given to the plaintiff, either by myself, or, to my knowledge, by any one else of the claim arising out of these missing bales, until some months after the contract," and Mr. Cooper very properly and frankly makes an admission, in the justice of which it is impossible not to concur. "I think" he says "it would have been better if notice had been given him." No doubt of it a loss of this kind ought in common fairness to have been communicated to the plaintiff, as soon as ever it was known or even suspected, in order that he might instantly set on foot enquiries among his own servants and agents without the immediate institution of which the plaintiff would have no chance of discovering the facts and protecting himself against their consequences.

20. Taking all these circumstances together I am led to disbelieve the story of the native goods clerks, my belief is that the Invoice was altered by them *after* Govind Ballal signed it, in order to screen themselves from blame when a stir began to be made amongst the European officers of the Company. I find no atisfactory proof that these 271 bales did go down the Ghaut on the 17th of March: none that they were lost by plaintiff's failure to deliver them at Campoolee.

21. It may be asked what then became of them? It is not for the plaintiff to give an answer to this question, it is for the defendant clearly to make out that these bales were delivered to plaintiff for carriage down the Ghaut and lost while in his custody as contractor for the Ghaut Traffic. But the plaintiff, though it was not at all incumbent upon him to do so suggests what is at least a possible mode in accounting for these 271 bales. At the end of his connexion with the Company, little more than a week after the 17th of March he handed over to the Company (as he proved by a receipt that he put in, and as was not contradicted by any of the defendant's witnesses) 2419 bales for which no Ghaut Invoices had been given. There was nothing to show that 271 bales, for which no Ghaut Invoice in my judgment was ever given, may not have been amongst the 2419 bales they handed over by the plaintiff at the termination of his contract.

22. Be this, however, as it may, it is not, as I have already said, for the plaintiff to make out what became of these bales, it is for the defendant's to establish by sufficient and satisfactory evidence that in the language of their plea, these 271 bales were delivered into the custody of the plaintiff for transport down the Ghaut, and that while in such custody they were lost. This, in my opinion, the defendants have failed to do.

23. The result is that on all the three points the plaintiff's claim for interest, the Company's claim to set off in respect of the cotton burnt, and also in respect of the 271 bales alleged to be not delivered, my judgment is for the plaintiff.

The amount of the judgment will be for Rs. 10,222-2-2 with further interest at 9 per cent till judgment together with costs and further interest at 6 per cent. till payment.

Verdict for plaintiff with costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 18th *March* 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE FORBES AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

BIGAMY.—Govind Vullub, aged twenty-one years, caste shoemaker, inhabitant of the town of Randeer, Purugunah Oolpar, Zillah Surat, was arraigned before Mr. Warden, Session Judge of Surat, on the following charge, namely,—That he living in or about the month of November 1862, within the limits of the town of Randeer, did marry again during the life time of his wife, and that he had thereby committed an offence punishable under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code.

Ladoo, on being sworn, stated,—The prisoner at the bar Govind Vullub is my husband. I was betrothed to him when I was very young, and was married to him about three years ago, but have never cohabited with him. I live with my father and mother. Two or three months prior to the last Dewalee prisoner came to take me to his house, my father said to him "I will have her clothes made up and then you come for her," but he never came again to fetch me. About a month ago prisoner contracted Natra (remarriage) with another woman who is now living with him.

In reply to questions put by prisoner, I state, that amongst my caste a man cannot contract Natra (remarriage) without the consent of his first wife, who must have attained the age of forty, and have had no children. I know of no instance in which a man has contracted Natra prior to his first wife attaining the age of forty. My age is seventeen.

Moorar affirmed,—I am a Mochee (shoemaker). The prisoner at the bar Govind Vullub is my son-in-law. He was married to my daughter three years ago. They have not as yet cohabited. About six months ago prisoner came to take Ladoo to his house, but I replied that her clothes were not ready, and that he should come some other time for her, but he never came again, and contracted Natra with another woman in the month of November last. Amongst my caste a man cannot marry a second wife without the consent of the first wife who must have attained the age of forty years and be childless. The rules of my caste have been reponded by the Sirkar. If a man contracts Natra without the consent of his wife, the Natra can be set aside. This is the first occasion on which Natra (remarriage) has been contracted without the consent of the wife.

Jeevee said,—My husbands' name is Khooshal Jeevan, my age is about twenty years. My husband Khooshal Jeevan is alive. I contracted Natra (remarriage) with prisoner Govind about twenty or twenty-five

When Mr. Laing brought in his "Budget" in April last, the Cash Balances stood at about 17½ millions, and we see that they have increased since by upwards of two millions. With such proofs of the Financial prosperity of the Government, and with the knowledge we all have of the general well-being and improved condition of the people, it is no wonder that speculation is already rife as to what Sir Charles Trevelyan is to do with his surplus, and that the prices of Government Paper have been running up rapidly. The 4 per cents have nearly touched "Par," and though the sudden rise of the last few days has probably been in part caused by speculation, there can be no doubt that the prosperity of the Government and the country warrants a general and considerable improvement in the value of Government Securities.—*Hurkaru, March* 13.

THE pleadings in the long protracted case of Roussac *vs.* Thacker, Spink and Co. were brought to a close yesterday, though judgment was deferred until after the Easter Holidays. This is, we believe, the first trial for infringement of copyright that has ever come off in India, a not very consolatory reflection for whichever has to pay the costs. Calcutta is thus evidently advancing in the arts and civilization, though it cannot yet boast of *Pores Plastiques*, or a *Café Chantant*. Although judgment has been deferred, the injunction, restraining Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., from selling their Directory, has been temporarily rescinded, subject to an account being kept of all copies sold in the meantime. It is stated on all hands that the learned Judge who tried this tedious case exhibited throughout the most unflagging attention, a remarkable sagacity, and an impartiality beyond all praise.—*Id., March* 14.

A SERIOUS outbreak recently took place in the Ballapore jail in West Berar. By the preconcerted plans it was intended to effect a general escape, and the attempt would probably have been successful but for the summary measures adopted, which have resulted in the death of two and the wounding of five of the ringleaders. The rest of the prisoners, on seeing their leaders shot down, returned quietly to the wards.—*Englishman, March* 13.

MADRAS.

ADVOCATE GENERAL.—We learn that the Honorable T. S. Smyth, Esq., Advocate General, intends leaving the Presidency shortly, for England.—*Daily News, March* 17.

JYNTEAH.

WE are glad to say that further letters received yesterday from the field force in the Jynteah hills continue to report favorably of the state of affairs there, and appear to give solid promise of the rebels having really lost heart, and got tired of the contest. The officers and men wounded at the Sursiung affair were all doing well, the troops still engaged in active operations and in high spirits; whilst the enemy, on the contrary, were everywhere showing the white feather, and would not wait for the attack of the Sikhs. Several well constructed stockades have been found actually deserted, and our men amused themselves examining the enemy's contrivances to oppose us; amongst others the *chevaux defrise* pits, which are worked by means of a string, which, being pulled from within the stockade, entrap the assailants, who fall through the covering, previously concealing the danger. The weather in the Jynteah country is still very fine; and it is the conviction of the officers engaged against the rebels that it will continue so quite long enough to settle this "little war," and compel the hostile tribes to submit to the British government. This is a consummation very much to be desired indeed, and, if attained, it will justly entitle the troops engaged to the appropriation of the Government and the public.—*Englishman, March* 14.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE learn from a correspondent that the Commander-in-Chief was expected at Deyrah on the 14th.

There has been much rain at Deyrah which has brought back the cold weather.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 17.

ABSORPTION is never a pleasant process to undergo: We think our readers will agree that it must be especially unpleasant under the following circumstances. The officers of the 19th Hussars, junior to the Major, the other day, according to custom in such cases among Her Majesty's Indian Regiments, made up a purse of Rs. 36,000 for their Major's step. The Major takes the money and sends in his papers, when lo! out comes the announcement that certain Hussar Regiments, among them the 19th, are to be decreased by a troop, the supernumerary officers being absorbed. The consequence, of course, is that the only people who benefit the least by the transaction are the Major who pockets all the money, and the senior Captain who gets the Major's step. To all the rest it is a dead loss.—*Id.*

NEPAUL.

FURTHER advices from Nepaul inform us that serious disturbances are now apprehended in Thibet. The exiled Delhi Lama threatens Boot country with a strong force. The Sethea Rajee has made the necessary preparations to meet him and has solicited the aid of the Nepaulese Durbar. We also hear from that quarter that Sir Jung Bahadoor has left Katmandoo to pass a few days in Nuggerkote.—*Englishman, March* 14.

JAPAN.

NEW OUTRAGE IN JAPAN.

THE following startling news from Japan has arrived per H.M.S. *Ringdove*, as we were going to press:—

Monday, 2d February.

While yet the surprise as to how the news of the recent murder upon the Tokaido will be received by the English Government is at its utmost, we have received information of total destruction by fire and gun-powder of the scarcely completed Residence erected for Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, at Goten-yama, Yedo. Our present information in this effect (yesterday, Sunday) morning this fine building was fired in several places:—that from time to time as the conflagration proceeded explosions of small quantities of gunpowder took place in various directions showing a determined resolution and careful preparation by the incendiaries for the complete performance of their work.

The news arrived here last (Sunday) evening. This morning His Excellency Monsieur Bellecourt, the French Minister, proceeded to Yedo in H.I.M.'s S. *Duplex*.

H.B.M.'s Charge d' Affaires Colonel Neale has not left Yokohama.

To the well informed in Japanese matters this event is not the occasion of the slightest surprise: it has long been known to them that the strongest feelings of discontent at the cession of the Goten-yama—their Hyde-park—to the foreigners have been universal amongst all classes in Yedo.

We refer our readers to our number of the 19th July last, for a description of the associations of this spot.

Wednesday, 4th Feb.

At the closing of the Mail per H.B.M.'s S. *Ringdove* our further information had not arrived. The above however has been officially announced.—*Overland China Mail, Feb.* 28.

PINANG.

WE lament to have to record the death of Mr. Moniot, late Surveyor General in the Straits Settlements.—*Gazette, Feb.* 28.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, Feb.* 28.)

THE London Mail of January 10th arrived here on the 20th instant.

The principal intelligence of the fortnight refers to a defeat sustained by a combined force of Ward and Imperial troops before the city of Tai-tsan. It will be remembered that the Ward force of drilled Chinese recently passed into the command of Captain Holland of the R. M. L. I., on the removal of General Burgevine by the native authorities at Shanghae. General Holland—to give him his Chinese rank—was favourably introduced to the public through the columns of a Shanghae contemporary, and this, though not increasing our confidence in his military talent, gave him a prominence which renders more marked his present return to obscurity. It appears that the Sunkiang troops (Ward's left that city for Tai-tsan on the morning of the 10th February at daybreak. The expedition was larger than usual, and much better equipped; it consisted of 2,500 men, with 22 pieces of cannon and abundance of ammunition. The force of artillerymen amounted to 700. Owing to the number of broken bridges, several delays took place in the progress of the troops to Tai-tsan, and they were not within sight of the city until the afternoon of the 13th February. On their way, they had been joined by a force of Imperialist troops, which rendered the expedition so complete that there need have been no anticipation of a repulse. The country already passed through was held by Imperial troops, who had fortified themselves in numerous stockades. Tai-tsan is beyond the radius of thirty miles, the defence of which had been undertaken by the British force stationed at Shanghae; but as Captain Holland had been lent to the native authorities, he was not under any restriction as to the distance of his operations. On the afternoon on the 14th, when the expedition was near the city, a Rebel stockade on one side of a creek was found to be occupied by a force, but of what strength was not ascertained. Instead of taking means to inform himself of the force to be here attacked, General Holland brought up the guns and opened fire, which was kept up for two hours. As the Rebels showed no signs of leaving it, the General embarked 200 men to storm the stockade; but as it was ascertained that the distance, though half a mile by land, was nearly four miles by water, the design was anticipated by seven Europeans, who crossed the creek in a boat; as soon as they appeared approaching in the direction of the stockade, the Rebels, about 100 strong, retired upon Tai-tsan, they had evidently been posted out as a corps of observation. This shewed that a mistake had been made in firing at the place for two hours without having first ascertained its actual strength. Rows of stakes had been driven into the creek, and some more delay was caused by their having to be pulled up before the boats could proceed. It being then 5 P.M., the whole force halted for the night. The guns were landed and got into position during the night, and a sortie made by the Rebels was repulsed, after which shells were fired at intervals to show that the besiegers were on the alert. On the following morning (Feb. 15th), at daybreak, the Rebels received large re-inforcements from Soochow; these were received with immense cheering by their friends in the city. Fire was now opened from two 32-pounders, eight 12-pound howitzers, and four mortars; and this was continued for four or five hours. The 32-pounders were placed on open ground about 200 yards from the walls, and this exposed the men who served them to a deadly fire from the rifles of the besieged: the placing of the guns so near, when they would have been effective at a much longer range, proved to be a costly blunder. General Holland then ordered the assault, and the disasters of the Imperial troops began. On the information of others, he had believed that there was only a dry ditch running round the city, instead of which it was found that there was a deep, unfordable moat. This proved the one rotten link in the plans for the city's capture. A breach had been made in the walls, and Captain Graham, with twenty men, volunteered to plant ladders for a storming party. The Volunteers picked up their ladders with a cheer, which unfortunately was taken up by the Rifles in front and the 1st Battalion behind, neither of whom knew exactly what was going on, but rushed past their officers to join in what they imagined to be the assault. Arrived at the moat, which had been reported dry, the whole party stood huddled together, exposed to a deadly fire from the walls. A ladder was thrown across the moat, and a few men with several officers got upon it; but it gave way, and no further attempt was made.

It was here that a Chinaman (a Sergeant Major of the Rifles) rushed forward with Ward's flag, and stood for several minutes amid a fire, calling on his men to come on; his clothes were cut in six places by rifle bullets, but he escaped unharmed. A few men who had managed to cross the moat attempted the breach, but were shot down; the rest seeing it impossible, for want of proper appliances, to cross the moat, and becoming tired of being shot down like sheep, retreated under the protection afforded by the two guns, which again began to throw shell into the breach. General Holland now ordered a retreat, and directed the guns to be brought to the rear. Without waiting to see his directions carried out, he embarked in his chop; the other boats followed and the retreat became general, the mandarin troops falling into confusion. Major Cooke of the Rifles is reported to have kept his men together, and fought for about two hours longer, trying to save the guns and the other regiments of disciplined Chinese are said to have supported them. In spite of every effort to save the guns, it was found impossible to do so, as they were deeply imbedded in the mud. The enemy made a sortie, and were repulsed; they fired from a six-pounder with better effect, and at last the guns were abandoned. The retreat, according to the *North-China Herald's* correspondent, whom we are taking for authority, was conducted in an orderly manner, the men, facing about and firing upon their pursuers to keep them in check. Only a portion of the mandarin troops fell into confusion. The defeated expedition, with their General, arrived at Sunkiang on Tuesday. We conclude our account of this disastrous affair with an extract from the correspondents letter already referred to:—

The rebels fought admirably, and were all well armed with European muskets. A mistake was made in placing the guns so close to the walls; the artillerymen were shot down as they stood beside them, as there was no cover. I doubt whether their fire did much execution among the garrison, as it was all concentrated at one point of the wall; which, of course, they took good care to avoid. When the troops advanced to the assault however, they stood gallantly in the breach and fired point-blank at them. The loss of the Soonkiang force cannot yet be correctly ascertained, as stragglers will probably drop in for some days to come. At the present time it consists of about 500 killed, wounded, and missing. Twenty casualties occurred among the Europeans, Captains Maurice, Macarthy, Macleod, and Bosworth killed, and twelve other officers, besides four marines, wounded. Among the former are Captains Graham, Murray, Tapp, Silverton, and Dunn. The latter is shot through the groin, and, it is feared, will not recover.

We referred last fortnight to an expedition against a city called Fooshan, which failed for want of boats to land the men in. The attempt has since been repeated under Major Brennan, but has not succeeded: the troops are said to have behaved in a most gallant manner, but they were not equal to the task, it appears, and returned having lost 10 killed, and 10 prisoners. Accurate accounts of these events are not yet to hand, and we refrain from giving the conflicting stories that are in circulation. It is urged that General Staveley should do something by the exercise of a discretionary power, to redeem these disasters; but it is not likely that the General will do anything of that sort, and very properly, as there would be no limit to such extension of hostility were it once begun. It is doing much if the "radius" can be kept clear by British arms, and General Staveley has visited Kahding with an armed force since the defeat at Taitsan, in order to see that there were no signs of the Rebels crossing the boundary line. So far as has lately appeared, the Rebels are willing to keep clear of British troops, and they seem to have heard of our determination to have them at least thirty miles distant from Shanghae. The present defeat of the Ward force turned upon the absence of proper means for crossing the moat, and it is rather unfortunate for General Holland that such appliances were wanting. As for loss of prestige, diminution of Western influence, and the numerous panic-stricken notions that have seized the Shanghae Press, there is nothing to despair about just yet. A defeat, in the form of a disastrous retreat, has taken place, but the causes which led to it are evident, and not altogether unnatural. None of the accounts inspire us with confidence in General Holland, and the event which have occurred during his command are such as to shake the confidence of his troops, as they are reported to have done. It m y be noted, that there are now three failures against the Rebels upon record during a few weeks' time, viz:—Shaou-hing (where Lebrethon was killed) Foo-shan, and Taitsan. Perhaps the respite allowed to Nanking has freed the better disciplined of the Rebel troops, for it is affirmed that they fought, at this last affair, with great skill and courage.'

The latest intelligence to hand says, briefly, that Captain Gordon, R. E., is to command the Disciplined Chinese, in place of "General Holland."

From Ningpo, we learn that General Lebrethon has been succeeded in command of the Disciplined Chinese force, by General Tardif, and that the troops were, at the date of our advices (Feb. 19), under the walls of Shaou-hing, ready for the assault, Breaching guns of heavy metal had been brought down from Shanghae by Captain Dew, and a note received at Ningpo on the 18th inst. stated that the city would be attacked in the course of the first or second day following. The taking of Shaouhing will be a great event, as it will open up the whole of the Silk and Cotton districts, and greatly improve the commercial prospects of Ningpo. Should Shaou-hing be taken, Hang-chow will be made for at once.

From Peking we have news to the 21st January. Ho Kwei Tsing, who lost Soo-chow to the Rebels, has been beheaded. His friends had endeavoured to buy him a reprieve, but the Government would not grant their prayer, and He was suddenly taken from prison one morning and beheaded in "the Cabbage Market," the usual place of execution. General Shing Paou, who caused the death of Captain Brabazon and others, has been handed over to the Board of Punishments; his property has been confiscated, and he will probably be executed. He was one of the Su-shun clique.

In Japan, another outrage has been committed upon the British Minister,—not in his person fortunately, but in the destruction of the new Legation building at Yedo, a portion of which was completed. It appears that, of late, the strongest desire has existed among the Japanese authorities at Yedo to have the place demolished. They proposed to give Colonel Neale any other place he might choose from a number at their disposal, and to bear all the expense of removing the building from the Goten-yama (the Hyde Park of Yedo) to the place Colonel Neale should select. The latter did not like to act in the matter after the site had been deliberately conceded to Mr. Alcock and approved by him. In the meantime, those hostile to its remaining on the Goten-yama had it set fire to and demolished by bags of gunpowder, on the 1st inst. The hostility of the Japanese is on the increase, and they are gradually preparing for the worst. From the *Shanghae Recorder*, we quote the following "Orders of the Mikado to the Tycoon with regard to Foreigners."

For a long time the plan of expelling the barbarians has been thought upon by Us, and although it has been put off up to the present time, the Imperial Will cannot change. Whilst, in the department of the Tycoon, changes have been gradually made in every way in the carrying out of new system. We have remarked the respect entertained for our will. But if now the sure expulsion of the barbarians does not take place, the hearts of the people will not be united: this causes great sorrow to the Imperial bosom. Let the Tycoon do all in his power to ensure the expulsion of the barbarians; and orders must speedily be given to all the Daimios. Moreover, it is the duty of the Commander-in-Chief of the army (the Tycoon or Shoo-gun) to carry out the steps of the scheme. Quickly and with haste complete the whole resolve; make certain what has been deliberated upon for the state up to the present; and determine on the precise time when communications with the ugly barbarians shall cease. You will present a report to Us on this matter.—(*Translation.*)—E.M.S.

From Hankow and Kiukiang we hear that all is quiet.

From Buhchau, Amoy, and Swatow, there are no news beyond the usual shipping and commercial intelligence given elsewhere.

From Canton, we learn that the Tartar General Mukhtena gave over office at Canton on the 26th February, and leaves for Peking on the 7th March. He is succeeded by the Lieutenant General, named Kukbahai. Mukhtena, a man of gigantic size, has been in the city since 1856, and is known as one of the most persistent and least enlightened of the anti-foreign party. His successor is well spoken of. The cultivation of opium in the Province Kwangtung is becoming extensive. The drill of the Chinese and Tartar troops has recommenced after the New Year's Holidays. Between 800 and 1,000 men are now under instruction; and the earlier squads have attained considerable proficiency.

We understand that a Chart of the Province of Kangtung is in course of publication at Canton, having been compiled, from all the best sources, during the past year by Mr. W. S. F. Mayers, H. B. M.'s Interpreter at Canton. We believe Mr. Mayers is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and the Chart now being published under his direction is likely to prove a valuable contribution to recent Chinese statistics.

We learned lately that the village of Kwan-Hai, a military station on the coast westward from Macao, was attacked by a piratical party of Hakkas, on the night of the 19th instant, plundered, and partly burnt. A feud has long been carried on between the Punti inhabitants of the neighbourhood and the Hakkas,—the latter, in several surrounding districts, having within the last twelve months, banded together in open revolt.

A few days before the attack on Kwang Hai, another band of Hakkas took prisoner the Taou tai of Kaouchow-foo, as he was passing through the Sun-hing District, but have since released him without injury, on finding him unwilling to assist, as the simple-minded insurgents begged that he would, in chastising their enemies, the Pun-dis.

In Hongkong, two events have absorbed general attention during the past fortnight, and we have devoted much of our space to noticing them, viz:—The Volunteer Review and Dinner, and the Annual Races. Business being suspended during the China New Year, gave a peculiarly suitable opportunity for the celebration of these festivities.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(*From Charles Jameson's Circular.*)

My last Opium Report was issued on the 13th instant, representing a continuation of good demand, with the prospect of prices advancing after the Chinese Holidays.

I have now much pleasure in acquainting you of the resumption of business immediately after the Chinese New Year, and that prices keeping up as anticipated.

PATNA.—New advanced from $637.50 per chest to 652.50, large clearances having been made, the Chinese appearing favourably disposed towards the quality of the same. The market this day is somewhat depressed, owing to unfavourable prices at Macao, and the near approach of time bargains; it being now quoted at $645 per chest. There is no old Opium in the market.

BENARES.—Has been in good demand, and a large quantity has been cleared for Macao and other ports. Prices have advanced from dlrs. 615 to its present rate, dlrs. 627-50 per chest.

MALWA.—There has been a continual demand for first-class Opium, the Market after the Mail arrived opening at dlrs. 705 per chest, and a very large quantity exchanged hands. Prices are now quoted at dlrs. 710, and holders firm.

TURKEY.—Quoted at dlrs. 520 as previously, but no true market ascertained.

	New Patna.	*New Benares.*	*Malwa.*
Estimated stock on 13th January ...	1,709	1,218	2,086
Imported per strs. *Ganges*, and *Indore*			2,076½
	1,709	1,218	4,162½
Exports, &c., &c.	841	539	2,500
Estimated stock, 27th Feb. 1863 ...	868	679	1,662½

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1863.

New Patna.—645$ to 650$.
Old Patna.—
New Benares.—625$ to 630$.
Old Benares.—660$ to 670$.
Malwa.—705$ to 710$—good enquiry.
Turkey.500$ to 630$—nominal.
Cotton, Bombay.—21$ to 24$.
Cotton, Calcutta—21$ to 22$.
Cotton, Madras—21$ to 22$.
Rice.—Bengal, 2$40 to 2$50; others, 2$10 to 2$40.
Camphor—26$.
Saltpetre—11$ to 14$.
Quicksilver 62$ to 63$.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22$75 to 22$80.
Gold Bars.—98 touch, 22$30.
Sycee.—4 per cent premium.
Bar Silver.—5 to 5¼ per cent premium.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

(*Oriental Bank Rates.*)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4*s.* 8¼*d.*
Private Bills, 4*s.* 8¾*d.*
Bills with Documents, 4*s.* 8¾*d.*
On Bombay, 3 days sight Rs. 226.
On Calcutta, 3 day's sight, Rs. 226.
Sycee of 100 touch, 4½ to 5 per cent premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22$80 per tael.

(*From Sharpe & Co's Circular.*)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4*s.* 8¼*d.*
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 226.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 226 scarce.
On Singapore, 15 days' sight, 2 per cent. premium.
On Shanghae, 15 days' sight, Taels 77½.
On Shanghae, 30 days' sight, Taels 78.
On Discount 10 per cent per annum.
English Bar Silver, 17 dwts B., none.
American Bar Silver. 99 7 fine 5 per cent premium.
Sycee, 5¼ per cent premium.
Mexican whole invoice 3 per cent premium.
Gold Leaf, $22,80 per tael.
Peking Bar, 98 touch, $2240 per tael.
California Bars, $2, 65 per Tl., equivalent 100 touch.
Sovereigns, ₹4,44 each.

IMPORTS.

OPIUM HONGKONG.—The only import during the fortnight has been per Mail Steamer *Emeu*, from Bombay of about 2,075 chests Malwa.

Patna.—Notwithstanding the near approach of the Chinese New Year this description has experienced a very fair demand, with an improvement in price of fully $7½ to $10 per chest until the 17th instant. The intervention of the holidays then caused a short cessation of business on the part of the Chinese, but transactions were being done at still higher rates among the foreigners; sales to a large extent have been effected as high as $655 Cash and $657½ on time. The Market has since given way by $10 a chest; this is however to be attributed to a certain extent to forced sales and the falling due of time bargains, some of which are due this day, but it is supposed that a re-action will occur before the next supply arrives due about the 7th or 8th proximo. The Stock at present in moderate hands may be estimated at about 500 to 600 Chests available. The Drug of the 2nd sale has been sold against arrival and on time at $642½ to $652½ in anticipation of a high result of the said sale. Telegraphic news is reported to have been received to the 2d or 3d instant, giving the arrival of the Steamer *Lightning*, in Calcutta on or about the 30th January, and quoting *Patna* of the sale of the 23rd at Rs. 1,425 per chest. There have been some transactions here on the average of it, as low as Rs. 1,280 and as high as Rs. 1,420, and even at the latter rate very few are inclined to sell, because it is conjectured that the Gamblers in Calcutta, on the day of the sale, will force up the rates. In the event of the supply of *Malwa*, being small as expected, the present rate for *Patna*, may be fully maintained if not tend upwards. No old Patna available.

Benares.—Has continued in good demand, with a gradual improvement of about $15 a chest to the 21st current, but on account of the departure of this steamer, holders are desirous to realize for remittance, and prices have receded by about $7½ per chest, the present quotations being $625, and stock between 300 to 400 chests.

Malwa.—Continues in very good demand, with a steady rise in price to the 19th, large sales having been made on that day at $690 to $ 700. The mail steamer *Emeu*, arrived on the night of the 20th, and though bringing a larger supply than was expected, yet a further advance of about $10 a chest was established, a good portion being limited and as supplies are likely to fall short, rates seem inclined to harden.

SHANGHAE.—*Malwa.*—Soon after the last report the demand considerably increased at 540 to 545. Afterwards, owing to the Chinese Holidays, the demand ceased. The native dealers were anxious to open market, after the Holidays are over, at 555 to 560, but the mail steamer *Cadiz* and other private Steamers brought up about 1,200 chests; this checked the high rates. The foreigners however are *firm*, and asking Tls. 555, but the Chinese do not shew any eagerness to purchase at a higher rate than 548 to 550 which is the present quotation.

Patna.—The clearance of this drug, owing to the short supply from Hongkong, was heavy before the Holidays at Tls. 530 to 535, but soon after the demand checked, on account of a large quantity of new Patna expected to arrive here from the South by subsequent steamers. To-day nominal quotation for old Patna Tls. 530 to 535.

The deliveries of the fortnight are stated at 765 chests Malwa and 211 do. Patna, the stocks on 21st February being, estimated at 3,720 chests Malwa and 280 do. Patna.

FOOCHOW.—The market continued dull until it closed for the holidays, and has not since opened. The sales reported since last mail amount to 53 chests Malwa and 23 chests Patna at $740 for both kinds, Since the new year's day $ 755 has been offered for Malwa, which holders have declined.

The following are the latest quotations:—

HONGKONG, 28*th February* 1863.

Patna $645 *a* $647½. Benares $625 *a* $627½, Malwa $710 *a* $712

SHANGHAI, 21*st February* 1863.

Malwa 548 *a* 550 *taels*. Patna 530 *a* 555 *tls*.

FOOCHOW, 21*st February*, 1863.

Malwa $755. Patna $740 (duty paid.)

EXCHANGE BULLION, &c.

From Sharp & Co's Circular.

HONGKONG, 28*th February*, 1863.

Gold.—The arrivals of Gold from the North and from San Francisco during the fortnight have been about $150,000 worth. The greater part has been eagerly bought up by the Gold Shops for conversion into Leaf. The Pekin bars are still sought after for remittance to India.

Silver.—We have still to notice the absence of English bars: the sales have been trifling of American Silver; Sycee has changed hands at quotations, and one or two parcels carried a better price for the moment in Canton; remittances made however for immediate sale in that market have been attended with disappointment. The arrivals coastwise have been unimportant.

Mexican Dollars.—These at the last London quotation 5/3½ lay down in Hongkong at 4/9, or deducting the premium obtainable here at 4/7½: Drawing therefore at 4/8½, say less interest, 3 per cent, equalling 4/7 would appear probably a better transaction than importing coin. We have received about three and a half lakhs during the fortnight, say one from Europe, one and a half from San Francisco and the remainder by Coast Steamers.

Discount.—Bank acceptances done at 10 per cent.

Exchange.—A few Bills were bought against Rupee drawings for the "River," at 4/9. On the 25th considerable sales were made at 4/8¾ and on the 26th and 27th the transactions have been mostly at 4/8¾.

The fall in Exchange may have some connexion with the improving aspect of our import market, altho' remittances can hardly be required as yet for settlements made since China New Year.

Exchange and Bullion.—Closing Quotations:—

On London, 6 months' sight 4/8¾.
" Calcutta, 3 days' sight Rs. 226.
" Bombay, 3 days' sight Rs. 226 scarce.
" Singapore 30 days' sight 2 per cent prem.
" Shanghai 15 days' sight 77½ Tls.
" Do. 30 days' sight 78 Tls.

Discount, Choice paper 10 per cent, per annum
English Bar Silver, 17 dwts B....None
American Bar Silver 997 fine.....5 ℔ cent prem.
Sycee.....3½ ℔ cent prem.
Mexicans, whole invoices.....3 ℔ cent prem.
Gold Leaf.....$22.80 per tael.
Pekin Bar 98 touch.....$22.40 per tael.
Califoria Bars,.....} .....$22.65 per tael.
Sovereigns.....} equivalent 100 touch.
.....$4.44 each.

SHANGHAI.—The interference of native holidays has much restricted business for this Mail, but the few transactions settled have been at lower rates than last reported. Banks have been open to sell on London at 6*s.* 2¼*d.* *a* 6*s.* 2¾*d.* but there has been scarcely any demand for their paper. Credit and Documentary Bills have been disposed of at from 6*s.* 2¾ *a* 6*s.* 3¼*d.* the average rate being 6*s.* 3*d.* at which it appears to close unsettled.

In Drafts on India a fair business has been done, but at very full rates for the season. The quotation has been firm at 300 but transactions are named has having been done at 300½ to 301.

On Hongkong the rate is almost nominal, there being little disposition to sell.

Mexican Dollars are in somewhat more demand and the price quoted of 78 is firm with an upward tendency.

No enquiry for Carolus Dollars.

Closing rates.—

On London.—Bank Bills, 6 months's sight, 6*s.* 2¾. *a* 6*s.* 2¾*d.* per Tael. First Class Credits 6 months' sight. 6*s.* 3*d.* per Tael. Documentary and other Bills 6 months' sight, 6*s.* 3¼*d.* per Tael.

On Calcutta.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight Rs. 330 per 100 Taels.

On Bombay.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, Rs. 300 per 100 Taels.

On Hongkong.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, 23½ *a* 23¾ per cent discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 24 *a* 24½ per cent discount.

Gold Bars,—Pekin, 98½ touch, Tls. 164,00 per 10 Tael Shanghai weight.

Gold leaf,—Tls. 165.00 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver —111. 75 Sh. Taels, per 100 Tls Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—Tls, 78.

Carolus Dollars.—$108 per 100 Taels.

Copper Cash.—1,400 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA.—Drafts on Shanghai 80½ S. Taels for 100 Mexican Dollars, Drafts in dollars 3 per cent discount.

Itxious, 215 for 100 Mexican Dollars.

MANILA.—There is no change in last mail's rates say 4/7 for Bank Bills; 6 months sight.—Drafts on Hongkong and Amoy are in no demand at 2 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.—*Overland Trade Report, Feb.* 28.

AUSTRALIA.

WRECK OF H.M S.S. ORPHEUS ON THE NEW ZEALAND COAST.

190 LIVES LOST.

AT an early hour, on the 8th of February, it became rumoured in Auckland that H.M.S.S. Orpheus, 21 guns, carrying the broad pendant of Commodore Burnett C.B., was a total wreck on the Manukan bar, and that many lives were lost. The report was, unhappily, but too true, and the loss of life understated.

The Orpheus left Sydney on Saturday week, and made the Manukau bar at about one p.m., on Saturday last. The day was fine with a fresh sea breeze blowing. Steering by Drury's chart, the ship was kept too far to the northward, and at half-past one she struck on the sand-spit. She immediately heeled over, and the sea at once made a clean breach over her. The first wave carried the mainmast by the board, and all who were on it perished. The guns were knocked from their carriages, and maimed several, besides killing one man instantly. Those who were in the after part of the ship were swept off, among whom were Commodore Burnett, Commander Burton, First Lieutenant Mudge, and Mr. Strong, Master.

When the vessel struck, the pinnace, launch, and cutter were hoisted out, and the Commodore directed Paymaster Amphlet to save the ship's papers, which Mr. Amphlet succeeded in doing. The launch filled and went down with from sixty to eighty officers and men, all of whom were drowned. The Commodore refused to go off in any of the boats, and died with his officers, at the post of duty.

Those in the fore part of the ship were principally among the saved. When she struck and heeled over a rush was made to the rigging, and those on the main and mizen masts were washed off almost immediately into the surf and drowned. The foremast soon followed the other spars, and as it fell many of the men jumped off and swarm to the bowsprit from which they dropped either into the boats, or into the sea, and made their way to the boats as best they could. Many were drowned in the attempt. The pinnace and cutter succeeded in landing their men.

While all this was going on, twenty-six miles from Onehunga, a seaport town, in broad daylight, and in full view of the pilot station, no single of the disaster was given. Her Majesty's ship Harrier, 17 guns, Commander Sullivan, was lying at her moorings at the Bluff, within twenty-three miles of the disaster; the Colonial steamer Avon was also unemployed at the Onehunga wharf.

We do not blame the pilot, for he was doing his duty on board the Wonga Wonga, which sailed at half-past twelve on Saturday, and we suppose there was no one to telegraph for assistance. The noble ship was left to her fate, and her gallant crew to the mercy of the waves, without a helping hand being stretched out to save a life, although help in such abundance was at hand.

We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of officers and men on board the Orpheus. We have been informed 260 souls, all told, and of these only seventy have been saved. The rest have perished.

It has been for a long time known to nautical men that the channel laid down in Drury's chart has shifted considerably, and that to steer strictly in accordance with the directions would ensure the destruction of any vessel. Commodore Burnett and Master Hennessy—(than whom a more efficient mariner did not hold a commission under her Majesty)—were strangers to the Manukau harbour, and as the change in the channel had never been officially notified, the ship's course was kept in accordance with the Admiralty chart. The fearful calamity, which has cast such a gloom over this community, and inflicted such a heavy loss upon the nation, was the result.

As we have said, help was available if a proper pilot establishment had been at Poponga to make known the disaster. But although the Orpheus struck at half-past one o'clock on Saturday, it was ten o'clock at night before intelligence was communicated to the Harrier. About 10 p.m. the pilot boat, with four men, came alongside the Harrier, and reported the loss of the Orpheus. Commander Sullivan at once despatched an officer to Auckland, to report the event to the senior naval officer on the station, Captain Jenkins, who left for Onehunga, after apprising his Excellency the Governor.

The inter-provincial mail steamship Wonga Wonga, Captain Renner, was fortunately in time to save several lives. As soon as intelligence of the disaster was reported to Commander Sullivan on Saturday night, he took measures to have the little steamer Avon despatched to the wreck in the hope of saving life; but a piece of the machinery was in Auckland, undergoing repairs, and the Avon was, consequently, not available for the time being. A messenger was despatched to the engineer in Auckland, and in an hour and a half he returned with it. Meanwhile steam had been got up on board the Harrier, but it was found that the tide was too low for her to turn, and she did not get underway till near noon yesterday (Sunday.) When it was found that the Harrier could not proceed to the scene of the wreck, steam was got up in the Avon, and she left the wharf at three o'clock on Sunday morning, and reached the heads at daylight, when she met the Wonga Wonga returning with the survivors, who were transferred to the Avon and fetched up to Onehunga.

One poor fellow was picked up inside Poponga yesterday, by the Matilda schooner, after being eight hours in the water. He had floated with a piece of a spar, but his life is in danger. The constant friction of a piece of copper which was attached to the spar, cut his chest completely open. He was placed in an ambulance cart that had been sent from Auckland for the use of the survivors.

John Davy, captain of the foretop, met his death by hanging. When descending from the maintop to the foretop, the stay was carried away, and the coil caught him round the neck and strangled him.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, attended by his Private Secretary, Captain Bulkeley, rode out to Onehunga yesterday, and remained until the survivors came up in the Avon. Among these was Mr. Barkly, son of Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. Governor of Victoria, who rode into Auckland with his Excellency. General Cameron, C.B., Colonel Gamble, Assistant Quarter-Master General, and other military men were likewise out to learn the extent of the disaster, and render what assistance lay in their power. The public likewise manifested their sympathy with their shipwrecked countrymen on the melancholy occasion.

H.M.S. Miranda fired minute guns in the evening. The Harrier was still at the scene of the wreck when our reporter left Onehunga last night. None of the dead bodies have been washed ashore.

We are enabled to give a slight sketch of the performance of the Orpheus, through the kindness of one of the officers who came out from England in her. She was put in commission on a Friday (an unlucky day with seamen) for the Australian station; but, owing to the Trent affair, was ordered to America. She left England in December, 1861, and conveyed the Melbourne, transport ship, with troops, to Halifax. Encountered very severe weather in the Atlantic, having nearly foundered in a gale. When at St. John's, N.B., she went ashore. After peace had been assured between England and America, the *Orpheus* made the passage to Sydney by way of Bermuda and the Cape of Good Hope. Since her arrival on the Australian Station, Commodore Burnett and his officers and men appear to have been favourites both in Sydney, Melbourne, and Hobart Town, where they touched. She was the largest and finest-men-of-war we have ever had on this station, and her loss is a public calamity, quite apart from the greater one of so many valuable lives being sacrificed.

The following is a correct list of the saved and lost, handed to us by Captain Jenkins, of H.M.S. Miranda. Saved—Charles Hill, lieutenant; Duke Yonge, lieutenant; Edward A. Amphlett, pay master; Charles G. Hunt, midshipman; Henry Barkly, midshipman; Mr. Fielding, midshipman; William Mason, boatswain John Beer, carpenter; fifty-three seamen, seven boys, two marines; Total 70.

Lost, 23 Officers—W. F. Burnett, C.B. commodore; Robert H. Burton, commander; W. F. W. Mudge, lieutenant; Arthur Jekyll, lieutenant; W. D. Strong, master; Charles B. Hazlewood, chaplain; Samuel Stephens, chief engineer; Edward E. Hill, 1st lieutenant R.M.A.; James Clarkson, assistant paymaster and secretary: William T. Taylor, acting second master; A. D. Johnstone, assistant paymaster; A. R. Mallack, midshipman; T. H. Broughton, midshipman; George H. Verner, midshipman; H. N. Aylen, clerk John T. Tozer, master's assistant; John H. Adams, engineer; John H. Vickery, assistant engineer; E. J. Miller, assistant engineer; William Adamson assistant Engineer; George F. Gossage, assistant Engineer; William Hudson, gunner; ninety-five seamen, twenty-six boys, forty-five marines. Total, 190 lost.

(*From Second Edition Daily Southern Cross.*)

An influential meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute to-day, to provide funds by subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of H. M. S. S. Orpheus. His Honor the Superintendent presided. The town was divided into districts, and collectors were appointed to raise £600 before the Miranda sailed at noon. The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer undertook that the £600 would be sent by mail, should the collectors fail to return the amount in time. Up to this hour (noon) we have heard nothing further from the wreck. H. M. S.S. Harrier was at the scene of the disaster all Sunday night, and had not returned this morning. No news from the Heads came up during the night. The Avon steamer went down this morning from Onehunga and will bring up any bodies that may be recovered. There are discrepancies in the statements of the numbers lost, but 185 is the lowest number named. The Miranda conveys the survivors of the shipwreck to Sydney.—*Geelong Advertiser